

A PARTIAL REPULSE

Allies Only Temporarily Checked at Tientsin on July 13.

ONE COLUMN SUCCESSFUL

Drove the Chinese From the Western Arsenal.

FACED A TERRIBLE FIRE

Casualties Very Heavy, Especially Among Americans, Japanese, and French—Imperial Artillery Silenced by the Accurate Fire of the Foreigners—Canton Despatch Gives Details of an Interview Between Li Hung Chang and the Foreign Consuls—Viceroy Preparing to Start to Peking—Holds Out Hope for Legations—Says Salisbury and Delcasse Warned Him to Protect Them

LONDON, July 18.—No details have yet been received of the success that followed the temporary check of the allies at Tientsin on July 13, but further particulars of the action on July 13, despatched on the same day, are printed here. It does not appear from these that the allies were repulsed, though they were unable to achieve their purpose within the day, and their losses were great.

A despatch dated Tientsin, July 13, says that on the previous day it was decided that all the allied forces except those necessary to guard the settlements should make a general attack on the native city and on the heavy Chinese guns on the left flank. At daylight forty-two guns bombarded the city, causing immense damage, starting large conflagrations, and completely silencing all the guns within the city.

Simultaneously 1,500 Russians, assisted by small bodies of French and Germans, assaulted and captured all the enemy's guns, eight in number, which were mounted on the railway embankment east of the city, and a fort containing five guns. The magazine of the fort was subsequently blown up by the French.

Western Arsenal Attacked. Meanwhile all the available British, American, Japanese, Austrian, and the remainder of the French made a sortie and attacked the western arsenal, which had again been occupied by the Chinese and cleared it after three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced.

The Japanese, British, and French field batteries and the British machine gun poured a hot fire to which the enemy replied with a deadly rifle fusillade.

After the arsenal had been evacuated by the enemy the Americans, French, Japanese, and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city. The remainder of the British were held in reserve, the intention being that all the troops eventually be combined in the assault.

The Japanese infantry, with a mounted battery, advanced to the city walls, supported by the Americans. The French infantry and British reserves re-entranced them later. The allies found it impossible to enter the city and encamped outside. It was believed on Friday that another attempt to carry the place would be made on Saturday.

The casualties of the allies were very heavy, especially among the French, Americans, and Japanese. The bombardment of the allies caused several explosions in the native city. The enemy have evidently exhausted their immediate supply of smokeless powder and are now using black powder.

LI STARTS FOR PEKING.

A Canton despatch to the "Telegraph," dated Monday, says that in reply to the American, British, French, German, and Portuguese Consuls, who officially visited him Monday morning, Li Hung Chang started on his departure north, which was fixed for Tuesday. He has a two-fold object, namely, to save the lives of the Ministers in Peking and to arrange the best terms of peace possible with the powers.

The American and French Consuls, while congratulating him for these commendable purposes, reminded him of his pledges to maintain the law and safeguard the lives of all foreigners and to take measures to preserve the peace in Southern and Central China. Li Hung Chang replied that the recently arrived edict commanded his presence in Peking and he must not disobey.

He assured the Consuls that he had taken all precautions against any uprising and that he had instructed Governor Tak, of Kwang Tung, who has been designated by the Emperor to act as Li Hung Chang's temporary successor, to carry out his policy, and that he would be personally responsible for its observance. He added that he had received important cable messages from Lord Salisbury and M. Delcasse which were identical in tone. They demanded full protection for the Ministers in Peking from injury or insult, and threatened to take life for life, the victims to be the high officials responsible, if the Ministers were murdered.

Li Hung Chang informed the Consuls that he was the only viceroy or dignitary in all China who dared to transmit such messages to the Emperor. He had sent them verbatim and she has received them. He had no doubt whatever that they had exerted as powerful an influence in saving the Ministers' lives as a dozen Chinese viceroys. He added that he had induced by persuasion or advice all the viceroys except two to join in a lengthy memorial to the throne to secure the safety of all foreigners in Peking, to suppress the Boxers, to end the present conflict, and to make full and thorough reparation for the damage done and the lives lost.

As an instance of the power he possesses he said that he was viceroy of all the viceroys. They must obey him. His power was greater than that of the Viceroy of India. The American Consul enquired about accurate intelligence concerning the actual safety of the Ministers at this date.

If They Are Dead: Li Hung Chang answered that he had received no news from Peking within the past week. His previous advice assured him then of their safety. If they were alive he was certain matters could be satisfactorily arranged with the powers. He added: "If they are dead," and here he shrugged his shoulders and lowered his voice. "It is hard to tell what may happen. I am going to Peking practically unarmed, except a bodyguard of 200 men."

This he thought should be evidence to the whole world that he is not in favor of fighting, and that his intentions are pacific. He declared that he was old and in very poor health, and that it was a great personal sacrifice for him to undertake such a journey in the torrid weather prevailing. After a moment's thought he asked: "If your Ministers have been killed, do you think my life may be taken in retaliation while I am en route?"

This question received a strong negative reply. He then asked the Consuls to telegraph their respective Governments to respect his own flag and to allow him safe conduct to Peking.

He was evidently anxious about the Ministers, for returning to the subject, he said: "My heart is sore about them. I know all of them personally and I am on the best of terms with them."

He added that he realized his Government had done wrong and it was to show his grave displeasure that he had sent Lord Salisbury and M. Delcasse's cablegram to the Emperor.

He concluded by asking the co-operation of the powers in furthering the success of his mission. The retiring Consuls told him that the success of his mission, which was so vital to the Empire's interest, would add lustre to the career, already so full of great historical incidents, of the most illustrious man in China.

The news of Li Hung Chang's departure caused a fresh exodus of wealthy natives and foreigners and intensified the feeling of uneasiness.

STORMED BY THE ALLIES.

Native City of Tientsin Captured After a Hard Fight.

LONDON, July 17.—A despatch to the "Daily Mail" from Shanghai of today's date says the allies resumed the attack on the native city of Tientsin on July 14, in the morning. They succeeded in making a breach in the wall and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed. The allies took possession of the native city and its defenses.

The total losses of the allies in the fighting of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were about 800 killed and wounded. The Russians and Japanese suffered the most.

FORTY GUNS IN ACTION.

Further Details of Friday's Fighting at Tientsin.

LONDON, July 17.—A despatch from Tientsin says that during Friday's fighting over forty guns bombarded the Chinese position. Eight Chinese guns were captured and the enemy were driven out of the west arsenal.

THE STORMING OF TIENTSIN.

One Column of the Allies Enters the Native City.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Russian commander at Taku reports that at dawn on July 14 the native city of Tientsin was stormed by two columns, one consisting of British, Americans, and Japanese, and another of Russians, French and Germans. The former occupied the city. The Russians, Germans, and French were unable to enter. The total casualties were 600.

DANGER NEAR HANKOW.

The Town Quiet But Boxers Active in the Vicinity.

PARIS, July 17.—Bad news has been received from Hankow to the effect that the Boxer movement is spreading. The recent destruction of the missions at Nang-Yang-Pu and Sian-Yang were owing to a movement from the north. There is, however, no local disturbance in Hankow.

There is a British cruiser there, and also a volunteer force of a hundred men, who could cover the embarkation of foreigners on the cruiser under any circumstances except an unexpected attack from the north.

Remember That 5 p. m. May Shore Limited. Music and dancing at Chesapeake Beach. Niagara Falls, July 19th, via B. & O., \$10.00.

Special train of day coaches and parlor cars, without change, leave B. & O. station 8:30 a. m. Stopovers allowed on return trip. Specially low rate excursion from Niagara in connection with this excursion.

Sound, good, No. 2 Flooring, only \$2 per 100 sq. ft.; Nor. Car. pine, Frank Libbey & Co.

Don't Forget the 5 p. m. Limited. Four hours at Chesapeake Beach.

Plastering Laths, \$3.00; Sineat Laths at lowest prices at Friendly Corner, 6th and N. Y. ave.

A CRY FOR RETRIBUTION

Europe Demands Vengeance for the Massacre at Peking.

Mingled With the Thirst for Blood Is the Feeling of Utter Impatience Against the Barbarous Hordes of the Orient—Little Relief That Those Actually Guilty Will Be Punished—France to Oppose Any Division of China—Not Considered Advisable to Move the Chinese Capital to the Coast—Step Would Involve a Change in the Imperial Dynasty Almost Revolutionary.

LONDON, July 17.—It was not until today that the full measure of the wrath of the nations against the barbarous Orient could be realized and understood. Never has such a mighty cry for retribution swept over the earth. Nothing adequate to quench the thirst for revenge has been suggested, and the feeling of impotence is beginning to exasperate Europe. The "Times" concludes a panegyric on the martyrs of Peking by saying: "We have but to mourn and avenge them."

But how? The most common suggestion is to raze Peking and demand from whoever is in power there two heads for every European slain. The reply would probably be, "Certainly; take 10,000 heads for 2,000," and they would be delivered without arousing more than the most indifferent emotion in the Oriental heart. Indeed, few of China's 400,000,000 would ever hear of the incident.

The impotence of civilization against the inertia of those yellow hordes is so complete that it would be almost as repulsive to flay the waves for drowning a shipload of human beings as to attempt to punish China. Yet something must be done. No one knowing the Orient believes that it will be possible to lay hands on those actually guilty. In face of this situation it is not surprising that the powers are unable to agree as yet on anything beyond the capture of Peking in a campaign as ruthless and as deadly as modern engines of war can make it. The uncertainty as to future plans implies no disagreement.

In connection with this subject it is possible to make an announcement which is so important that it may almost be taken as a guarantee of the peace of the world so far as the relations of the powers over the Far Eastern question are concerned. It is this: France will uncompromisingly oppose any division of China, and even any change in the so-called spheres of influence in that country.

This is said on the authority of a man who has the knowledge and the right to speak for France. Russia's plans or desires will have no effect on the French attitude. In this matter "it would be folly, and worse than folly," said this statesman to a correspondent, "to leave a permanent memory of the punitive resources of the Western world and to leave China to be governed by Chinamen."

The diplomat added that France would even oppose the removal of the capital from Peking to the coast, which would mean Nanjing, because this would involve the replacing of the Manchu rulers by Chinese, a change which would be scarcely less revolutionary and difficult of accomplishment than the conquest of the whole Empire by Europe.

GERMANY FEELING HER WAY.

An Inspired Communique Forecasts Her Policy in China.

COLOGNE, July 17.—The "Cologne Gazette" prints the following officially inspired communique from Berlin on the Chinese situation: "The fact that the Ministers of other powers than our own have fallen victims to Chinese fury will not influence our policy. Nobody knows at present how the policy of China will shape itself, but this much is certain, that the policy of this country will be first, to exact for the murder of its Minister, reparation befitting such an odious crime.

"It would be a grave mistake to underestimate at this juncture the power of the Chinese Empire. "Since yesterday General von Lesell, who is to command the German forces in China, has been conferring with the members of his staff and other chief army officers with the object of obtaining full instructions which will enable them to act independently should they be called upon to assume supreme direction of the German contingent."

LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION.

Trying to Save China From the Wrath of the Powers.

PARIS, July 17.—It is believed here that Li Hung Chang will go no further north than Shanghai, where this astute Chinaman will confer with the viceroys of the Yangtze provinces for the purpose of saving China from the vengeance of the viceroy nations.

It is believed that the viceroys will represent that the Peking outrages were the outcome of an insurrection similar to the Paris commune, for which it is impossible to hold the Chinese Government responsible.

MASSACRE AT TAI-YUEN-FU.

Forty Foreigners and One Hundred Native Christians Killed.

LONDON, July 18.—The "Daily Mail" Shanghai correspondent says that a massacre occurred on July 9 at Tai-Yuen-Fu, capital of the province of Shansi. Forty foreigners and 100 converts were killed.

Russians Demand Retribution.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—An attack by the Chinese on the Russian town of Blagovestchensk has provoked strong expressions of indignation here, and the papers demand severe retributions.

1x12-10 Kiln-Dried Boards, only \$1.75

per 100 sq. ft. of North Carolina pine, too, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

A RUSSIAN TOWN DESTROYED.

Blagovestchensk Captured and Burned by the Chinese.

LONDON, July 18.—The news from St. Petersburg that the Chinese have invaded Russian territory and seized and, according to one account, burned Blagovestchensk, the capital of the Amoor province, is regarded here as adding gravity to the already serious crisis, though the interpretation put upon the event by one London paper that it is a formal declaration of war upon Russia by China is not justified. A declaration of war, if such has been made at all, was apparently made only by the local Chinese commander, but the invasion of Siberia, accompanied by various aggressive acts, has undoubtedly occurred.

A sensational newspaper here makes the most possible of the affair, and it claims to have received details from St. Petersburg which the Russian Government will not allow to be published there. According to this version, the affair at Aigun, reported Monday, bears a different complexion from that first reported. It is said that the Chinese troops seized a Russian transport boat laden with war munitions and killed almost all the escort.

They then suddenly attacked Blagovestchensk, the garrison of which held out bravely; but they were overwhelmed and nearly all perished. The town was burned. The Russian General Gribovski, it is added, on learning of the affair, attempted to reach Aigun on board the transport Selenka, but when within twelve miles of the town he found his progress barred by the Chinese, who occupied fortified positions with forty guns. He was accordingly compelled to relinquish the attempt.

The correspondent adds that almost all the stations on the eastern Siberian Railway have been burned, bridges destroyed and the track torn up. The Russian Consul at Kuldsha has telegraphed urgently asking for re-enforcements.

A Moscow correspondent states that leading merchants there have received news that their tea and silk warehouses at Kalgan have been plundered and burned by Chinese rioters and troops. The loss is estimated at 7,500,000 taels. This story needs confirmation.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent, in transmitting the official news of the seizure of Blagovestchensk and the plunder and destruction of the railway station on the withdrawal of the employees, says there can be no doubt that the movement is a national one and has the sympathy of the Chinese Government. He adds that the situation could not be more serious. He also sends a report received by the Russian general staff from the governor of the Amoor province, declaring that "At Aigun war has been declared against Russia."

He confirms the Gribovski incident, which occurred on July 15. He says that Colonel Gribovski reports that he marched with a detachment along the Russian bank of the Amoor from Blagovestchensk toward a point opposite Aigun, accompanied by the steamer Selenka, which was armed with two guns, while the steamer Michael followed after. After he had marched two miles the Chinese, who were in strong force on the opposite bank, opened fire with artillery and rifle.

Continuous entrenchments had been thrown up on the Chinese bank and they were manned with batteries. Altogether there were forty guns for quite thirteen miles. The Russian battery silenced the Chinese artillery to some extent, but when the sound of artillery firing was heard from the side of Blagovestchensk and considerable danger appeared to threaten the detachment, the latter turned back.

Colonel Volkovitsky, commanding at Blagovestchensk, reports the bombardment began at 6:20 p. m., July 14, and continued until 9. The Chinese were 2,000 strong and had eight guns. The Russians replied with two guns, a company of infantry and half a battalion of Cossacks. Two Russians were killed and five wounded. The town buildings did not suffer. The Russian fire destroyed the barracks and telegraph station at Sakhalin. Colonel Volkovitsky determined to make a sortie across the river at night if he could find the necessary boat. Comparing the foregoing with the announcement that Blagovestchensk had been captured by the Chinese it would seem that the town was again bombarded on July 15. The telegrams bore no light on the matter.

CONFIRMED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Capture of Blagovestchensk by Chinese Officially Announced.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—It is officially announced that the Chinese troops, after bombarding Blagovestchensk, captured the town. They have destroyed the roads and other means of communication with the place.

Kwan-Chang, the Chinese Minister, has visited the Foreign Office and informed the Government that the events transpiring in Manchuria are not in accord with the views of the Peking Government. He promised to make serious representations to Peking by way of Hongkong, emphasizing the serious consequences that will follow if the hostilities in Manchuria do not cease.

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Corner, and sound, but boards, \$1.50, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

NO SESSION AT PRESENT

The President Decides Not to Call Congress Together.

Determined at a Special Meeting of the Cabinet Yesterday That Such a Step Is Not Justified by the Facts Now in Possession of the Government—Future Developments May Change This Decision—Officials Discuss the Chinese Situation—Plans for Furnishing American's Share of Troops—Conclusion That No State of War Exists Unless China Countenanced Outrages.

At the conclusion of a special Cabinet meeting, to attend which President McKinley made his flying trip to Washington, the following official statement was given to the press by the Secretary to the President:

"The President has determined that the facts now known to us do not require or justify calling an extra session of Congress. Should further developments indicate that he is unable to do what is required with the means now at his command, and the action of Congress is necessary to furnish either men or money or authority, he will not hesitate to call it together."

This announcement covers practically the action of the President and his advisers on the most important question that they considered. While the positive assertion cannot be made that there was absolute unanimity of opinion among the members of the Cabinet, as to the means to be adopted to bring order out of the chaos that exists in China, there was almost general sentiment, shared also by the President, that the present condition did not call for the exercise of any more authority than that possessed by the Executive.

Last night the President and the members of the Cabinet gathered at the country home of Secretary Gage at Chevy Chase, in Maryland, and over a dinner in honor of Governor Allen of Porto Rico, gave further consideration to the Chinese situation, in which Governor Allen and Adjutant General Corbin, who was also a guest of Mr. Gage, participated. The President and the others returned to Washington just before 11 o'clock.

Cabinet Called Together.

Mr. McKinley reached the White House from the railroad station yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, and half an hour later he and the members of the Cabinet in town assembled in the Cabinet room in accordance with a call telegraphed by the President while on his way to Washington from Canton. The Cabinet officers present were Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Gage, Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Long. For more than two hours these six members of the Administration council sat in consultation discussing the Chinese question from every standpoint that involved particularly the United States. They reviewed the situation as understood from the meagre and doubtful dispatches about conditions at Peking, and the more detailed official and unofficial statements of what had happened at Tientsin.

Little Faith in Reports.

It was evident from the outset that the President and his official family put little if any faith in the reports from Chinese sources and from Shanghai correspondents as to what has taken place at Peking. In effect, their opinion was that nobody here was possessed of sufficient information to say whether Minister Corgan and his colleagues, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, and other foreigners were alive or dead. Most of the members of the Cabinet, however, have no hope that the foreigners survived the attacks of their Chinese enemies.

The despatch received yesterday by Minister Wu Ting-fang from officials in China saying that the Ministers were alive and well on July 5, was reassuring but not accepted as absolutely reliable. It was the conditions existing at Tientsin and the knowledge that these called for a strong international force to meet the requirements of the general situation, that excited more serious concern in the minds of Mr. McKinley and the Cabinet officials.

While the capture of Peking by the allies forces is the ultimate object of the powers, it was realized that to accomplish this there must be no abandonment of supplies and operations for the Tientsin campaign, and the imperative necessity of holding this place at all hazards was apparent.

The Extra Session Problem.

In this connection the question of whether it would be necessary for the United States to furnish a larger quota of troops than that already fixed was naturally discussed, and this in turn involved the general question of whether the President, with the means now at his disposal, could supply an armed force adequate to the demands of the occasion and pay the expenses of their operations on Chinese soil. This brought the conference face to face with the extra session problem.

While it is impossible to give the details of the discussion of this important matter, a fair idea may be obtained by a brief statement of the enquiries which the President and the Cabinet put to themselves and a statement of the answers that they drew forth, in equally brief form.

Why should Congress be called together? may be given as the first question, and the answer was: To furnish more men and more money to conduct operations in China. Would not action by Congress in this connection be equivalent to the recognition of a state of war? Apparently the Cabinet believed that it would, and as the information at hand did not justify such a recognition it was not hard for the President and his advisers to take the 5 p. m. express this evening.

Five Hours at Chesapeake Beach.

Take the 5 p. m. express this evening.

5 p. m. Limited for Chesapeake Beach

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\$5 To the Seashore and Return \$5

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Tickets on sale for all trains Friday and Saturday to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City and Sea Isle City, N. J., good to return until following Tuesday. Tickets good via Delaware Bridge Route to Atlantic City.

Lumber has dropped at the Friendly

Corner, and sound, but boards, \$1.50, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

THE CHINESE CAMPAIGN

Preparations for a Large American Military Representation.

Statement From the Adjutant General Shows 11,114 Men Intended for Service in the Orient—Additional Regiments to Be Determined Upon by the Secretary of War—The Force to Be Thoroughly Equipped in Every Respect—What the Various Departments Have Done and Will Accomplish—Troops to Carry a Complete Outfit of Clothing for Summer and Winter Wear.

Consider the Reports.

To enable it to arrive at a fair understanding on this subject, the Cabinet had reports from Rear Admiral Kempff sent while he was in command of the United States forces at Taku. At a meeting of the foreign commanders it was agreed that 80,000 men were necessary for the purposes of the campaign, having for its object the rescue of the foreigners in Peking. Sixty thousand of these were needed, it was determined, for the march to and attack on Peking, and 20,000 to hold Tientsin and to guard communications.

Admiral Kempff said that the quota of the United States would be 10,000. No higher figures than these have been received and it was the sentiment of the Cabinet that to furnish 10,000 men was all that up to this time was expected of the United States. That number of troops are already practically under orders to go to China. But it is understood that the President and the Cabinet deemed it wise to make arrangements for sending more than these 10,000 in expectation of a call for a larger force of allies than had been previously estimated by the foreign commanders at Taku.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were naturally called on to furnish information on the subject of their ability to comply with any demand for an increased force. Secretary Root showed that in sending two regiments and a battery from the Philippines and in assigning to Chinese service the 7,600 or more soldiers in this country originally intended to take the place of volunteers to be withdrawn from the Philippines, the War Department had nearly exhausted its available resources.

General MacArthur's Protest.

General MacArthur is opposed to sending any more troops of his command to China, and the force of regulars in the United States will be reduced to a number below the actual requirements of conditions in this country by the dispatch of the regiments and parts of regiments already under orders to proceed to the East.

Mr. Root explained that he could get some more regiments from Cuba, too, he hoped, and perhaps some additional troops from this country.

The Medical Department.

Col. Dallas Barche, Acting Surgeon General, reported on the work of the Medical Department as follows: "Sent from Manila with the Ninth Infantry, 4 medical officers, 24 members Hospital Corps, a regimental field hospital, and an additional field outfit for 50 beds; and the Fourteenth Infantry and light battery, 4 medical officers, 25 members Hospital Corps, regimental field hospital of 25 beds. In addition to this a general field hospital of 200 beds has been sent, a medical supply for 5,000 men for three months, and a hospital fund of \$500.

"From San Francisco on Grant, July 3, 5 medical officers, 12 Hospital Corps with Sixth Cavalry; 20 Hospital Corps unassigned.

"On Sumner, July 16, 13 medical officers, one of whom, Major Stephenson, is under instructions from the Surgeon General and provided with \$50,000 from Medical and Hospital Appropriation, and \$1,000 hospital fund. Assigned and unassigned Hospital Corps, 35.

"It is contemplated to send on Meade, August 1, 8 or more medical officers, one of whom, Assistant Surgeon Fuller, assigned to Fifteenth United States Infantry, will be provided with a field hospital of 50 beds and \$100 hospital fund. There is selected a detachment of Hospital Corps numbering 18, to which a larger unassigned list may be added."

Subsistence Department.

Acting Commissary General of Subsistence Weston says: "The Ninth Infantry left Manila with thirty days' rations with the command, and in addition thereto will carry a three months' supply for 5,000 men to Taku.

"The chief commissary at Manila has been informed of the number of troops probably destined to go to China from this country, and in accordance with instructions from this office has caused the necessary supplies to meet the wants of same. Orders for these supplies have been placed. Orders have been given for the supply of all troops now under orders from this country to China.

Two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry have already sailed, carrying with them eighty-five days' field rations, also three bison steaks. The battalion of the Fifth Infantry sailing on the 15th instant will be provided with sixty days' field rations; all other troops going from this country will be provided with a similar number of field rations, which number was established at the request of the chief commissary at Manila.

"On the 11th this office enquired whether or not the United States Marines and seamen engaged in service ashore in China would call upon this department for the supply of rations, and also pointed out the necessity for providing a six months' supply of stores, by the 1st of November, at Taku, because of the obstruction of the Gulf of Pechili by ice shortly after that date. The attention of the chief commissary at Manila was called to this difficulty in the way of supply, and he was informed that six months' rations should be in China by November 1.

"Of the meat rations furnished troops going from this country, forty days' bacon and twenty days' canned meat—consisting of beef steak, corned beef hash, and corned beef hash—will be supplied.

Catch the 5 p. m. Bay Shore Limited.

A dip and dinner at Chesapeake Beach.

\$1.00 To Frederick, Hagerstown,

Winchester, and Martinsburg.

Sunday, July 22, from B. & O. Station, at 7 a. m. Returning, leave Winchester and Hagerstown at 7 p. m.; Martinsburg, 7:15 a. m.; Frederick, 7:50 p. m., same days. It's a splendid opportunity for a free trip cheap.

Lumber has dropped on Lumber and millwork, and clear does only \$1.25, at 6th and N. Y. ave.